

Title	Responsibilities of Attorneys for Juveniles in Delinquency Proceedings (adopt Cal. Rules of Court rule 1479)
Summary	To ensure public safety and rehabilitation, the proposed rule would set forth the role and responsibilities of attorneys representing youth in delinquency proceedings.
Source	Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee Hon. Mary Ann Grilli and Hon. Michael Nash, Co-Chairs
Staff	Audrey Evje, 415-865-7706, audrey.evje@jud.ca.gov Sewali Patel, 415-865-7595, sewali.patel@jud.ca.gov
Discussion	<p>The proposed rule would further the statutory mandates for the juvenile court in California and enhance the juvenile court's goals of public protection, rehabilitation, and redressability, by articulating with greater specificity the responsibilities of attorneys for juveniles.</p> <p>In juvenile delinquency proceedings, the court must ensure public safety and encourage rehabilitation of youth offenders. In conjunction with the goal of rehabilitation, the juvenile court has the duty to serve as <i>parens patriae</i> for the youth under its jurisdiction and to protect their interests. The purpose of this rule is to enhance accountability, public safety, and community well-being while rehabilitating offenders by ensuring that attorneys representing children in delinquency proceedings provide the court with relevant information it needs to make informed decisions.</p> <p>The proposed rule delineates the responsibilities of attorneys in juvenile delinquency proceedings. The responsibilities include making necessary investigations, examining witnesses, making recommendations to the court, and participating in all proceedings, including post-disposition proceedings, to adequately represent the youth's interests.</p> <p>These delineated responsibilities are consistent with <i>In re Gault</i>. (1967) 387 U.S. 1. In <i>Gault</i>, the U.S. Supreme Court asserted that in juvenile delinquency proceedings, "the juvenile needs the assistance of counsel to cope with problems of law, to make skilled inquiry into the facts, to insist upon regularity of the proceedings, and to ascertain whether he has a defense and to prepare and submit it." (<i>In re Gault</i>, <i>supra</i>, 387 U.S. at p. 36.)</p> <p>In addition, the proposed rule requires attorneys in juvenile delinquency proceedings to inform the court of the probation</p>

department compliance with the case plan where applicable. The rule also addresses counsel's duties relating to other interests of the youth and defines counsel's scope of representation.

Welfare and Institutions Code section 202(d) provides authority for establishing the proposed rule because it requires the juvenile courts and other public agencies that administer juvenile law to consider the goals of public safety, redressability, rehabilitation, and the best interests of the youth; these goals are applicable to both delinquency and dependency proceedings. Furthermore, section 202(d) emphasizes that the court should actively protect the interests of youth in delinquency proceedings and advises the presiding judge of the juvenile court to follow the recommendations contained in section 24(e) of the California Standards of Judicial Administration. Section 202 also states, "when the minor is no longer a ward of the juvenile court, the guidance he or she received should enable him or her to be a law-abiding and productive member of his or her family and the community."

Section 24(e) of the Standards of Judicial Administration encourages juvenile court judges to provide active leadership in determining the needs of and developing resources and services for children and youth in dependency and delinquency proceedings. In addition, section 24(c)(3) encourages the presiding judge of the juvenile court to establish minimum standards of practice for all court-appointed and public office attorneys in juvenile proceedings. Under Welfare and Institutions Code section 202 and section 24 of the Standards of Judicial Administration, juvenile court judges are encouraged to protect the youth's interests in delinquency proceedings and ensure that the attorneys representing youth participate in all proceedings, including post-dispositional hearings, to the degree necessary to adequately represent the youth's on going interests.

The proposed rule in part is intended to encourage the development of systems of representation that reflect the diverse goals of the juvenile court enumerated in section 202(d), as noted above. It is thus analogous to, and modeled after, the Legislature's reflection of those same goals for children's counsel in dependency proceedings embodied in Welfare and Institutions Code section 317(e).

The proposed rule delineates responsibilities of attorneys in juvenile delinquency proceedings that may require attorneys to provide additional services, including active representation post-disposition,

and therefore could increase costs for counties and private defenders. In recognition of fiscal conditions at the county and state levels, the phrase, “to the extent resources are available” was added to subdivision (d) of the proposed rule.

The rehabilitative nature of the juvenile court requires a scope of representation by counsel that is broader than that of an adult criminal defense attorney. Unlike the criminal court, the role of the juvenile court goes further than adjudicating the guilt or innocence of a youthful offender. In many cases, the post adjudication-dispositional phase of a proceeding, which focuses on rehabilitation and treatment, is more important than the proceeding itself. The proposed rule is necessary to clarify the responsibilities of a juvenile delinquency attorney in line with the goals articulated by Welfare and Institutions Code section 202 and section 24 of the Standards of Judicial Administration.

The text of the proposed rule is attached at page 4. The text of Welfare and Institutions Code section 202 is attached at pages 5-7. The text of section 24 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration is attached at pages 8-17.

Attachments

Rule 1479 of the California Rules of Court would be adopted, effective January 1, 2004, to read:

Rule 1479. Responsibilities of attorneys for juveniles in delinquency proceedings (§§ 634, 679, 700, 727)

- (a) **[Purpose]** The purpose of this rule is to enhance accountability, public safety, and community well-being while rehabilitating offenders by ensuring that attorneys representing children in delinquency proceedings provide the court with relevant information it needs to make informed decisions.
- (b) **[Responsibilities]** Counsel for the child is charged in general with defending the child against the allegations in the petition. To that end, counsel must:
- (1) Make or cause to have made any investigation that he or she deems to be necessary to ascertain the facts, including the interviewing of witnesses;
 - (2) Examine and cross-examine witnesses in both the adjudicatory and dispositional hearings;
 - (3) Introduce and examine his or her own witnesses;
 - (4) Make recommendations to the court on the child's behalf;
 - (5) Participate in all proceedings, including post-dispositional proceedings, to the degree necessary to adequately represent the child's ongoing interests.
- (c) **[Reasonable efforts]** When the court has ordered the care, custody, and control of the child to be under the supervision of the probation officer pursuant to Welfare and Institutions Code section 727(a), counsel must also ascertain and bring to the attention of the court the probation department's compliance with the case plan, reasonable efforts to make it possible for the child to safely return home, and steps necessary to finalize a permanent plan.
- (d) **[Duties relating to other interests of child]** To the extent resources are available, counsel must investigate the interests of the child beyond the scope of the juvenile proceeding and report to the court other interests of the child that may need to be protected by the institution of other administrative or judicial proceedings.
- (e) **[Scope of representation]** The attorney representing the child in a delinquency proceeding is not required to assume the responsibilities of a probation officer, a social worker, or a parent or guardian and is not expected to provide nonlegal services to the child.

§ 202. Purpose; protective services; reunification with family; guidance for delinquents; accountability for objectives and results; punishment defined

- (a) The purpose of this chapter is to provide for the protection and safety of the public and each minor under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court and to preserve and strengthen the minor's family ties whenever possible, removing the minor from the custody of his or her parents only when necessary for his or her welfare or for the safety and protection of the public. When removal of a minor is determined by the juvenile court to be necessary, reunification of the minor with his or her family shall be a primary objective. When the minor is removed from his or her own family, it is the purpose of this chapter to secure for the minor custody, care, and discipline as nearly as possible equivalent to that which should have been given by his or her parents. This chapter shall be liberally construed to carry out these purposes.
- (b) Minors under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court who are in need of protective services shall receive care, treatment and guidance consistent with their best interest and the best interest of the public. Minors under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court as a consequence of delinquent conduct shall, in conformity with the interests of public safety and protection, receive care, treatment, and guidance that is consistent with their best interest, that holds them accountable for their behavior, and that is appropriate for their circumstances. This guidance may include punishment that is consistent with the rehabilitative objectives of this chapter. If a minor has been removed from the custody of his or her parents, family preservation and family reunification are appropriate goals for the juvenile court to consider when determining the disposition of a minor under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court as a consequence of delinquent conduct when those goals are consistent with his or her best interests and the best interests of the public. When the minor is no longer a ward of the juvenile court, the guidance he or she received should enable him or her to be a law-abiding and productive member of his or her family and the community.
- (c) It is also the purpose of this chapter to reaffirm that the duty of a parent to support and maintain a minor child continues, subject to the financial ability of the parent to pay, during any period in which

the minor may be declared a ward of the court and removed from the custody of the parent.

- (d) Juvenile courts and other public agencies charged with enforcing, interpreting, and administering the juvenile court law shall consider the safety and protection of the public, the importance of redressing injuries to victims, and the best interests of the minor in all deliberations pursuant to this chapter. Participants in the juvenile justice system shall hold themselves accountable for its results. They shall act in conformity with a comprehensive set of objectives established to improve system performance in a vigorous and ongoing manner. In working to improve system performance, the presiding judge of the juvenile court and other juvenile court judges designated by the presiding judge of the juvenile court shall take into consideration the recommendations contained in subdivision (e) of Standard 24 of the Standards of Judicial Administration, contained in Division I of the Appendix to the California Rules of Court.
- (e) As used in this chapter, "punishment" means the imposition of sanctions. It shall not include a court order to place a child in foster care as defined by Section 727.3. Permissible sanctions may include the following:
 - (1) Payment of a fine by the minor.
 - (2) Rendering of compulsory service without compensation performed for the benefit of the community by the minor.
 - (3) Limitations on the minor's liberty imposed as a condition of probation or parole.
 - (4) Commitment of the minor to a local detention or treatment facility, such as a juvenile hall, camp, or ranch.
 - (5) Commitment of the minor to the Department of the Youth Authority. "Punishment," for the purposes of this chapter, does not include retribution.
- (f) In addition to the actions authorized by subdivision (e), the juvenile court may, as appropriate, direct the offender to complete a victim impact class, participate in victim offender conferencing subject to the victim's consent, pay restitution to the victim or victims, and make a contribution to the victim restitution fund after all victim

restitution orders and fines have been satisfied, in order to hold the offender accountable or restore the victim or community.

Standards of Judicial Administration Recommended by the Judicial Council of the State of California

Sec. 24. Juvenile Court Matters

- (a) **[Assignments to juvenile court]** The presiding judge of the superior court should assign judges to the juvenile court to serve for a minimum of three years. Priority should be given to judges who have expressed an interest in the assignment.

(Subd (a) adopted effective July 1, 1989.)

Advisory Committee Comment

Considering the constantly evolving changes in the law, as well as the unique nature of the proceedings in juvenile court, the juvenile court judge should be willing to commit to a tenure of three years. Not only does this tenure afford the judge the opportunity to become well acquainted with the total juvenile justice complex, but it also provides continuity to a system that demands it.

Dependency cases under Welfare and Institutions Code section 300 for the most part last 18 months. The juvenile court judge has a responsibility to oversee these cases and a single judge's involvement over this period of time is important to help ensure positive results. The ultimate goal should be to perfect a system which serves the needs of both recipients and providers. This can only be done over time and with constant application of effective energy.

- (b) **[Importance of juvenile court]** The presiding judge of the juvenile court in consultation with the presiding judge of the superior court should:
- (1) Motivate and educate other judges regarding the significance of juvenile court.
 - (2) Work to ensure that sufficient judges and staff, facilities, and financial resources are assigned to the juvenile court to allow adequate time to hear and decide the matters before it.

(Subd (b) adopted effective July 1, 1989.)

Advisory Committee Comment

The juvenile court is an integral part of the justice system. It is only through the constant exertion of pressure to maintain resources and the continuous education of court-related personnel and administrators that the historic trend to minimize the juvenile court can be contained.

- (c) **[Standards of representation and compensation]** The presiding judge of the juvenile court should:

- (1) Encourage attorneys who practice in juvenile court, including all court appointed and contract attorneys, to continue their practice in juvenile court for substantial periods of time. A substantial period of time is at least two years and preferably from three to five years.
- (2) Confer with the county public defender, county district attorney, county counsel, and other public law office leaders and encourage them to raise the status of attorneys working in the juvenile courts as follows: hire attorneys who are interested in serving in the juvenile court for a substantial part of their career; permit and encourage attorneys, based on interest and ability, to remain in juvenile court assignments for significant periods of time; work to ensure that attorneys who have chosen to serve in the juvenile court have the same promotional and salary opportunities as attorneys practicing in other assignments within a law office.
- (3) Establish minimum standards of practice to which all court-appointed and public office attorneys will be expected to conform. These standards should delineate the responsibilities of attorneys relative to investigation and evaluation of the case, preparation for and conduct of hearings, and advocacy for their respective clients.
- (4) In conjunction with other leaders in the legal community, ensure that attorneys appointed in the juvenile court are compensated in a manner equivalent to attorneys appointed by the court in other types of cases.

(Subd (c) adopted effective July 1, 1992.)

Advisory Committee Comment

The quality of justice in the juvenile court is in large part dependent upon the quality of the attorneys who appear on behalf of the different parties before the court. The presiding judge of the juvenile court plays a significant role in ensuring that a sufficient number of attorneys of high quality are available to the parties appearing in juvenile court.

Juvenile court practice requires attorneys who have both a special interest in and a substantive understanding of the work of the court. Obtaining and retaining qualified attorneys for the juvenile court requires effective recruiting, training, and employment considerations.

The importance of juvenile court work must be stressed to ensure that juvenile court assignments have the same status and career enhancement opportunities as other assignments for public law office attorneys.

The presiding judge of the juvenile court should urge leaders of public law offices serving the juvenile court to assign experienced, interested, and capable attorneys to that court, and to establish hiring and promotional policies that will encourage the development of a division of the office dedicated to working in the juvenile court.

National commentators are in accord with these propositions: "Court-appointed and public attorneys representing children in abuse and neglect cases, as well as judges, should be specially trained or experienced. Juvenile and family courts should not be the 'training ground' for inexperienced attorneys or judges." [Deprived Children: A Judicial Response—73 Recommendations, Report of the Metropolitan Court Judges Committee, National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (1986), p. 14.]

Fees paid to attorneys appearing in juvenile court are sometimes less than the fees paid attorneys doing other legal work. Such a payment scheme demeans the work of the juvenile court, leading many to believe that such work is less important. It may discourage attorneys from selecting juvenile court practice as a career option. The incarceration of a child in a detention facility or a child's permanent loss of his or her family through a termination of parental rights proceeding is at least as important as any other work in the legal system. Compensation for the legal work in the juvenile court should reflect the importance of this work.

- (d) [Training and orientation]** The presiding judge of the juvenile court should:
- (1) Establish relevant prerequisites for court-appointed attorneys and advocates in the juvenile court.
 - (2) Develop orientation and in-service training programs for judicial officers, attorneys, volunteers, law enforcement personnel, court personnel, and child advocates to ensure that all are adequately trained concerning all issues relating to special education rights and responsibilities, including the right of each child with exceptional needs to receive a free, appropriate public education and the right of each child with educational disabilities to receive accommodations.
 - (3) Promote the establishment of a library or other resource center in which information about juvenile court practice (including books, periodicals, videotapes, and other training materials) can be collected and made available to all participants in the juvenile system.
 - (4) Ensure that attorneys who appear in juvenile court have sufficient training to perform their jobs competently, as follows: require that all court-appointed attorneys meet minimum training and

continuing legal education standards as a condition of their appointment to juvenile court matters; and encourage the leaders of public law offices that have responsibilities in juvenile court to require their attorneys who appear in juvenile court to have at least the same training and continuing legal education required of court-appointed attorneys.

(Subd (d) amended effective January 1, 2001; adopted effective July 1, 1989; previously amended and relettered effective July 1, 1992.)

Advisory Committee Comment

Juvenile court law is a specialized area of the law that requires dedication and study. The juvenile court judge has a responsibility to maintain high quality in the practice of law in the juvenile court. The quality of representation in the juvenile court depends in good part on the education of the lawyers who appear there. In order to make certain that all parties receive adequate representation, it is important that attorneys have adequate training before they begin practice in juvenile court and on a continuing basis thereafter. The presiding judge of the juvenile court should mandate such training for all court-appointed attorneys and urge leaders of public law offices to provide at least comparable training for attorneys assigned to juvenile court.

A minimum of six (6) hours of continuing legal education is suggested; more hours are recommended. Education methods can include lectures and tapes which meet the legal education requirements.

In addition to basic legal training in juvenile dependency and delinquency law, evidentiary issues, and effective trial practice techniques, training should also include important related issues, including but not limited to child development, alternative resources for families, effects and treatment of substance abuse, domestic violence, abuse, neglect, modification and enforcement of all court orders, dependency, delinquency, guardianships, conservatorships, interviewing children, and emancipation. Education may also include observational experience such as site visits to institutions and operations critical to the juvenile court.

A significant barrier to the establishment and maintenance of well-trained attorneys is a lack of educational materials relating to juvenile court practice. Law libraries, law offices, and court systems traditionally do not devote adequate resources to the purchase of such educational materials.

Effective January 1, 1993, guidelines and training material will be available from the Administrative Office of the Courts.

- (e) **[Unique role of a juvenile court judge]** Judges of the juvenile court in consultation with the presiding judge of the juvenile court and the presiding judge of the superior court, to the extent that it does not interfere with the adjudication process, are encouraged to:

- (1) Provide active leadership within the community in determining the needs and obtaining and developing resources and services for at-risk children and families. At-risk children include delinquents, dependents, and status offenders.
- (2) Investigate and determine the availability of specific prevention, intervention, and treatment services in the community for at-risk children and their families.
- (3) Exercise their authority by statute or rule to review, order, and enforce the delivery of specific services and treatment for children at risk and their families.
- (4) Exercise a leadership role in the development and maintenance of permanent programs of interagency cooperation and coordination among the court and the various public agencies that serve at-risk children and their families.
- (5) Take an active part in the formation of a community-wide network to promote and unify private and public sector efforts to focus attention and resources for at-risk children and their families.
- (6) Maintain close liaison with school authorities and encourage coordination of policies and programs.
- (7) Educate the community and its institutions through every available means including the media concerning the role of the juvenile court in meeting the complex needs of at-risk children and their families.
- (8) Evaluate the criteria established by child protection agencies for initial removal and reunification decisions and communicate the court's expectations of what constitutes "reasonable efforts" to prevent removal or hasten return of the child.
- (9) Encourage the development of community services and resources to assist homeless, truant, runaway, and incorrigible children.
- (10) Be familiar with all detention facilities, placements, and institutions used by the court.
- (11) Act in all instances consistent with the public safety and welfare.

(Subd (e) as relettered effective July 1, 1992; adopted effective July 1, 1989.)

Advisory Committee Comment

A superior court judge assigned to the juvenile court occupies a unique position within California's judiciary. In addition to the traditional role of fairly and efficiently resolving disputes before the court, the juvenile court judge is statutorily required to discharge other duties. California law empowers the juvenile court judge not only to order services for children under its jurisdiction, but also to enforce and review the delivery of those services. This oversight function includes the obligation to understand and work with the public and private agencies, including school systems, that provide services and treatment programs for children and families. As such the juvenile court assignment requires a dramatic shift in emphasis from judging in the traditional sense.

The legislative directive to juvenile court judges to "improve system performance in a vigorous and ongoing manner" (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 202) poses no conflict with traditional concepts of judicial ethics. Active and public judicial support and encouragement of programs serving children and families at-risk are important functions of the juvenile court judge which enhance the overall administration of justice.

The standards in subdivision (e) are derived from statutory requirements in the following sections of the Welfare and Institutions Code as well as the supplementary material promulgated by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges and others: (1) Welfare and Institutions Code sections 202, 209, 300, 317, 318, 319, 362, 600, 601, 654, 702, 727; (2) California Code of Judicial Conduct, canon 4; (3) [Deprived Children: A Judicial Response—73 Recommendations, Report of Metropolitan Court Judges Committee, National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (1986), Recommendations 1–7, 14, 35, 40]; (4) Report from the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, Child Welfare League of America, Youth Law Center, and the National Center for Youth Law, "Making Reasonable Efforts: Steps for Keeping Families Together," pages 43-59.

- (f) **[Appointment of attorneys and other persons]** For the appointment of attorneys, arbitrators, mediators, referees, masters, receivers, and other persons, each court should follow the guidelines of section 1.5 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration.

(Subd (f) adopted effective January 1, 1999.)

- (g) **[Educational rights of children in the juvenile court]** The juvenile court should be guided by certain general principles:

- (1) A significant number of children in the juvenile court process have exceptional needs that, if properly identified and assessed, would qualify such children to receive special education and related services under federal and state education law (a free, appropriate public education) (see Ed. Code, § 56000 et seq. and 20 U.S.C. § 1400 et seq.);

- (2) Many children in the juvenile court process have disabilities that, if properly identified and assessed, would qualify such children to receive educational accommodations (see § 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 [29 U.S.C. § 794; 34 C.F.R. § 104.1 et seq.]);
- (3) Unidentified and unremediated exceptional needs and unaccommodated disabilities have been found to correlate strongly with juvenile delinquency, substance abuse, mental health issues, teenage pregnancy, school failure and dropout, and adult unemployment and crime; and
- (4) The cost of incarcerating children is substantially greater than the cost of providing special education and related services to exceptional needs children and providing educational accommodations to children with disabilities.

(Subd (g) adopted effective January 1, 2001.)

(h) [Role of the juvenile court] The juvenile court should:

- (1) Take responsibility, with the other juvenile court participants at every stage of the child's case, to ensure that the child's educational needs are met, regardless of whether the child is in the custody of a parent or is suitably placed in the custody of the child welfare agency or probation department and regardless of where the child is placed in school. Each child under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court with exceptional needs has the right to receive a free, appropriate public education, specially designed, at no cost to the parents, to meet the child's unique special education needs. (See Ed. Code, § 56031 and 20 U.S.C. § 1401(8).) Each child with right to receive accommodations. (See § 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of disabilities under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court has the 1973 [29 U.S.C. § 794; 34 C.F.R. § 104.1 et seq. (1980)]). The court should also ensure that each parent or guardian receives information and assistance concerning his or her child's educational entitlements as provided by law.
- (2) Provide oversight of the social service and probation agencies to ensure that a child's educational rights are investigated, reported, and monitored. The court should work within the statutory framework to accommodate the sharing of information between agencies. A child who comes before the court and is suspected of having exceptional needs or other

educational disabilities should be referred in writing for an assessment to the child's school principal or to the school district's special education office. (See Ed. Code, §§ 56320–56329.) The child's parent, teacher, or other service provider may make the required written referral for assessment. (See Ed. Code, § 56029.)

- (3) Require that court reports, case plans, assessments, and permanency plans considered by the court address a child's educational entitlements and how those entitlements are being satisfied, and contain information to assist the court in deciding whether the right of the parent or guardian to make educational decisions for the child should be limited by the court under Government Code section 7579.5. Information concerning whether the school district has met its obligation to provide educational services to the child, including special educational services if the child has exceptional needs under Education Code section 56000 et seq., and to provide accommodations if the child has disabilities as defined in section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. § 794; 34 C.F.R. § 104.1 et seq. (1980)) should also be included, along with a recommendation for disposition.
- (4) Facilitate coordination of services by joining the local educational agency as a party when it appears that an educational agency has failed to fulfill its legal obligations to provide special education and related services or accommodations to a child in the juvenile court who has been identified as having exceptional needs or educational disabilities. (See Welf. & Inst. Code, §§ 362(a), 727(a).)
- (5) Make appropriate orders limiting the educational rights of a parent or guardian who cannot be located or identified, or who is unwilling or unable to be an active participant in ensuring that the child's special educational needs are met, and request that the local education agency appoint a surrogate parent for such child. (Gov. Code, § 7579.5.)
- (6) Ensure that special education, related services, and accommodations to which the child is entitled are provided whenever the child's school placement changes. (See Ed. Code, § 56325.)

(Subd (h) adopted effective January 1, 2001.) Sec. 24 amended effective January 1, 2001; adopted effective January 1, 1989; previously amended effective July 1, 1992, and January 1, 1999.

Drafter's Notes

1992—Section 24 was amended to encourage minimum standards for attorneys in juvenile court.

1999—The new rule prohibits discrimination in the appointment of attorneys, arbitrators, mediators, referees, masters, receivers, and others appointed by the court. The standards recommend (1) that courts establish recruitment procedures for court appointments, including publicizing vacancies at least once a year; and (2) that courts selecting members to serve on committees establish a procedure to ensure that all qualified persons have equal access to the selection process.

2001—This section provides guidance to the juvenile court regarding the educational rights of children. A special education training component for judicial officers, court personnel, attorneys, volunteers, law enforcement personnel, and child advocates is included. The section also provides principles concerning special education to guide the juvenile court and clarifies the court's role in taking responsibility for the education of children under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.